

Lunesdale Rural District Council

REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
AND THE
Public Health Inspector
for the Year
1967



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OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

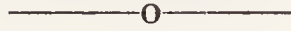
AND THE

Public Health Inspector

for the Year

1967

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Medical Officer of Health:


R. W. FARQUHAR, B.Sc.(Agri.), M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

H. P. FERRER, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector:

A. B. LEE, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H. (resigned 9th July, 1967).
B. R. NELSON, M.A.P.H.I. (commenced 14th August, 1967).



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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1967

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Lunesdale Rural District Council:*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is with deep regret that I have to report that your late Medical Officer of Health, Dr. R. W. Farquhar, died suddenly on the 15th February, 1968, and although this is outside the present year of the report, his many years of devoted service in your area will, I am sure, be of note for this annual report.

I have the honour to present, for your consideration, the Annual Report on the health, sanitary conditions and circumstances of the Lunesdale Rural District in respect of the year 1967.

The estimated population at mid year 1967 was 9,950, an increase of 230 on the previous year and 1,726 above the 1961 census figure of 8,224.

The number of live births registered was 178, equivalent to an adjusted birth rate of 19.5 per 1,000 population, the comparable rate for England and Wales being 17.2 per 1,000.

Deaths from all causes totalled 106, a decrease of 19 from the previous year. The adjusted death rate was 10.5 per 1,000 population which may be compared with the national rate of 11.2 per 1,000.

Only two infant deaths occurred during 1967 and the infant mortality rate has been well below the national average since 1960. Since 1952, there have been no maternal deaths associated with child birth.

Apart from an outbreak of measles in young children, the District was comparatively free from infectious diseases during the year.

In the section of the report dealing with the sanitary circumstances of the District your Public Health Inspector has reported fully on the routine, though seldom spectacular, work carried out day-by-day in safeguarding water, milk and food supplies and in maintaining good living and working conditions in houses, shops and factories.

The further improvement in the frequency of refuse collection is satisfactory but there is still room for improvement during the holiday period. It is to be hoped that a solution for the urgent need for tipping space can be found.

Although the filtration plant for the Brookhouse water supply has been completed, the improvement in the quality and appearance of the water has not been maintained owing to delays experienced in constructing the reservoir and other technicalities.

Both Halton and Whittington sewerage schemes were completed during the year and are now operational.

Many more water samples were taken in Wray, Hornby, Farleton and Cloughton in the period following the floods until a permanent supply was restored and was working satisfactorily.

During the year, 113 new houses were privately erected, being a slight increase on the previous year.

In conclusion, I wish to express to members of the Council the thanks of the Department for their continued interest and support in its work and to members of the staff my appreciation of their ready help and co-operation at all times.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. V. DYER,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS
OF THE AREA

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE AREA

AREA of the District (Acres)	...	...	...	...	76,267
POPULATION (Census 1951)	...	...	...	...	7,351
(Census 1961)	...	...	...	...	8,224
POPULATION (Registrar General's Estimate mid-1967)...					9,950
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES :—					
According to Rate Book (1951)	...	...			2,091
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES :—					
According to Rate Book (1967)	...	...			3,390
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSE (1967)					2.95
NUMBER OF HOUSES PER ACRE (1967) ...			...		0.04
NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ACRE (1967)				...	0.13
RATEABLE VALUE 1967...	...	...	...		£357,623
SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE				...	£1,446

SOCIAL CONDITIONS, INCLUDING CHIEF OCCUPATIONS OF INHABITANTS

The social conditions of the District are reasonably satisfactory and the chief occupations of the inhabitants are :—

Agriculture

Manufacture of Textiles

Lime Stone Quarrying

Brick Manufacture

There is no unemployment in the District.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1967

—o—

<i>Live Births</i>						Males	Females	Total
Legitimate...	...	...	...	...	...	97	76	173
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
						100	78	178
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 population						...	...	17.9
Adjusted Birth Rate per 1,000 population						...	...	19.5
Proportion (per cent) of illegitimate live births to total live births						...	...	2.9
<i>Still Births</i>								
Number registered	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Still-birth rate per 1,000 total births								11
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL-BIRTHS	...					101	79	180
<i>Infant Deaths</i>								
Total infant deaths (under 1 year)...						1	1	2
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	11
Total infant deaths (under 4 weeks)						0	0	Nil
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...			Nil
Total infant deaths (under 1 week)...						0	0	Nil
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	Nil
STILL-BIRTHS AND DEATHS UNDER 1 WEEK	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Peri-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births...	...					0	0	11
DEATHS FROM MATERNAL CAUSES	...					0	0	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 (live and still births)	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	Nil
DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES	...	...	...	...	...	53	53	106
Crude death rate per 1,000 popn.	...					0	0	10.7
Adjusted death rate per 1,000 popn.	...					0	0	10.5
<i>Deaths from Certain Specified Diseases</i>						Deaths	Rate per 1,000 population	
Cancer (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	22	2.41	
Respiratory Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	0	Nil	

**TABLE SHOWING CLASSIFICATION OF
CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1967**

Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough... ..	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	—	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	2	3	5
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	3	3
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	1	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	7	5	12
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1	2
Diabetes	1	—	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	7	9	16
Coronary disease, angina	16	11	27
Hypertension with heart disease	1	1	2
Other heart disease	2	9	11
Other circulatory disease	4	1	5
Influenza	1	—	1
Pneumonia	—	1	1
Bronchitis	3	—	3
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	1	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	—	—
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea... ..	1	—	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	1	1	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	3	1	4
Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	2
All other accidents	—	3	3
Suicide	—	—	—
Homicide and operations of war... ..	—	—	—
TOTAL DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES ...	53	63	106

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1967 AND THE PERIOD 1962—1966

YEAR	Live births		Deaths (all causes)		Still births		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality		
	No. regis- tered	Crude Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Crude Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	Total		Neo-natal
									No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births	
1967	178	17.9*	106	10.7*	2	11.0	Nil.	Nil.	2	11.0	Nil.
1966	158	16.3	125	12.9	3	18.6	Nil.	Nil.	2	12.7	6.3
1965	186	19.6	104	11.0	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1	5.4	5.4
1964	188	20.4	118	12.8	2	10.5	Nil.	Nil.	3	16.0	10.6
1963	166	18.8	111	12.5	5	29.2	Nil.	Nil.	2	12.0	12.0
1962	158	18.4	103	12.0	2	12.5	Nil.	Nil.	2	12.7	6.3
AVERAGE 5 yrs 1962-1966	—	18.7	—	12.2	—	14.2	Nil.	Nil.	—	13.8	8.1

* Adjusted { live birth-rate (comparability factor, 1.13) = 19.5 per 1,000
death-rate (comparability factor, 0.94) = 10.5 per 1,000

**GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA**

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Ambulance Service

Lancaster Ambulance Station. Telephone Lancaster 3311.

Care of Children

No 12 Area Children's Committee, Lancashire County Council.
Area Children's Officer : Miss F. M. JAY, B.A., 41 West Road,
Lancaster. Telephone 66246.

Clinics

1. CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

- (a) Hornby, Village Institute, alternate Thursdays, 2 to 4 p.m.
- (b) Caton Institute, every Wednesday, 2 to 4 p.m.
- (c) Halton Congregational Church Hall, alternate Tuesdays, 2 to 4 p.m.
- (d) Carnforth, Market Street, Every Tuesday, 2 to 4 p.m.

2. DENTAL

- (a) Market Street, Carnforth : Every Thursday, by arrangement.
- (b) Ashton Road Clinic, Lancaster : Daily, by arrangement.

3. IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

- (a) Protection against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, smallpox, tuberculosis and measles can be provided free of charge at Child Welfare Centres within the district. Appointments arranged as required.
- (b) The same services can also be provided free by the General Medical Practitioners in the area.

4. OPHTHALMIC

Market Street, Carnforth : Alternate Wednesday mornings.

5. ORTHOPAEDIC

Ashton Road Clinic, Lancaster : By arrangement.

6. MINOR AILMENTS

Market Street, Carnforth : Friday mornings, 9-30—11-30 a.m.

7. SPEECH THERAPY

Ashton Road Clinic, Lancaster : Mondays, by appointment.

Ryelands House, Lancaster : Wednesdays, by appointment.

Convalescence

Arrangements can be made through the Divisional Health Office, Station Road, Lancaster, for the admission of children and adults to convalescent or recuperative homes. This service is not normally free of charge.

Health Visiting Service

Full-time nurses are employed in the area by the Lancashire County Council to carry out duties as health visitors and school nurses.

Home Help Service

Home Helps are available to provide help in the home for persons who are incapacitated by illness, old age and infirmity, confinement, etc. Those who can afford to pay for this service are required to do so according to their means.

Home Nursing and Midwifery

Full-time nurse/midwives, who combine the duties of district nursing and domiciliary midwifery, are available within the District.

Laboratory Service

Samples of water, milk and specimens in connection with infectious diseases are dealt with at the Public Health Laboratory at Preston Royal Infirmary. Transport of samples to Preston is carried out by agreement with the Public Health Department, Lancaster City Corporation.

Samples of water for chemical analysis are sent to the Public Analyst at County Hall, Preston.

Mental Health Service

Mental Welfare Officers working in close co-operation with general practitioners and consultant psychiatrists provide supervision and after-care for the mentally subnormal living in the community and for mentally ill persons after discharge from hospital.

A Junior and an Adult Training Centre at Lancaster and Torrisholme respectively provide day care and training for the mentally handicapped and a Junior Hostel is also available for permanent or short-stay cases.

Welfare Services

The following Welfare Services are provided by the Lancashire County Council and are administered by Divisional Health Committee No. 2.

(1) RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION

For elderly persons in need of care and attention not otherwise available to them, permanent accommodation is provided in the following Homes for the Aged : Dolphinlee, Fair Elms, The Laurels and Beaumont View at Lancaster; the Empress at Morecambe; Moor Platt and the Hermitage at Caton; Slyne House, Slyne-with-Hest. Short term care for two weeks is also available in certain circumstances.

(2) CARE OF AGED PERSONS IN THEIR OWN HOMES

The domiciliary services provided by the County Council have been expanded, where necessary, so as to provide adequate home nursing help in the home and general support in conjunction with local voluntary organisations, to enable old people to continue to live in their own homes as long as possible. A laundry service and a free chiropody service are also available.

(3) HANDICAPPED PERSONS

Registers are maintained for the blind and the deaf for whom certain welfare services are made available through the agency of voluntary organisations. Other classes of handicapped persons, including cripples, epileptics and spastics are provided with occupational therapy, chiropody, transport to social centres, holidays, etc.

(4) HOMES FOR DISABLED AND/OR OLD PERSONS

There are 8 homes of this nature in the division, all managed by voluntary bodies or private individuals. These homes are registered and inspected regularly by the Divisional Medical Staff.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

CASES NOTIFIED DURING 1967

Diseases	Total Cases	Age Period — Years											
		0—	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	25—	45—	65 and over	Age Un-known
Scarlet Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	92	2	10	6	15	16	36	3	1	2	—	—	1
Dysentery	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis Infective	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-infectious	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Cases..	97	2	11	6	15	16	40	3	1	2	—	—	1

TUBERCULOSIS—1967

Age Groups.	Notifications.				Deaths.	
	New Cases.		Inward Transfer.			
	Respiratory	Other Forms.	Respiratory	Other Forms.	Respiratory	Other Forms.
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and Over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notification of infectious diseases decreased from 120 in 1966 to 97 in 1967. There were 92 cases of measles during the year. A vaccine to give protection against measles has recently been introduced and it is hoped to bring it into general use in the near future.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION SCHEMES

Under the National Health Service a comprehensive immunisation and vaccination service is provided free of cost. At present protection against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, smallpox and tuberculosis is available for children at school clinics—and child welfare centres. This service is available also from family doctors, except for vaccination against tuberculosis.

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus by means of a triple vaccine is simple and quick and poliomyelitis vaccine can now be given by mouth at the same time. The number of children in Lunesdale so protected over the past six years is given on the opposite page, which shows a small but steady increase acceptance over the last three years.

The following figures, which relate to the whole divisional area, show the percentage of young children vaccinated or immunised as at 31st December, 1967:—Smallpox, 41% of children under 2 years of age; for children born in 1966, poliomyelitis, 71% whooping cough, 75%; diphtheria, 78%.

IMMUNISATION CARRIED OUT 1962 - 1967

Number of individuals, aged 0-15 years, who completed a full course of primary immunisation			
	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Tetanus
In Year			
1967	150	120	152
1966	184	171	187
1965	200	185	206
1964	176	169	180
1963	169	159	171
1962	150	142	150

Number of individuals, aged 0-15 years, who were given a re-inforcement injection			
	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Tetanus
In Year			
1967	366	53	367
1966	326	83	267
1965	342	101	281
1964	314	82	242
1963	222	52	161
1962	208	32	110

POLIOMYELITIS

Number of individuals, aged 0-15 years who have completed a full course of primary vaccination in 1967...154			
Number of individuals, aged 0-15 years, who were given a re-inforcement dose in 1967 162			

REPORT OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES
OF THE AREA

WRAY AND DISTRICT FLOOD DISASTER

I intend to report on this Disaster purely from the Public Health aspect and not as a complete picture of the floods. You will appreciate that all services had to work as one unit and this was done with the Clerk of the Council, Mr. J. Hallsworth, as the controller.

Housing

Wray.—Three houses in the village and a farm nearby were completely washed away. Eleven others were severely damaged and ten of which had to be demolished. Fourteen other houses were flooded but structurally sound.

Hornby.—Two hotels, two shops and thirteen houses flooded but no structural damage.

Farleton.—Six houses flooded but no structural damage except for one house where outbuildings and internal walls were destroyed.

Claughton.—One hotel and three houses were flooded. Outbuildings from one farm were washed away.

Sewage Disposal

The sewage works at Wray were damaged and inoperative. The sewer taking half the village had twenty yards washed away. Private drains in all villages were blocked by silt.

Water

The Lune Valley Water Board's reservoir at Wray had the intake washed away which cut the water supply to the four affected villages.

Other services such as electricity, telephones and some bridges were destroyed.

The Water Board quickly had water tanks at strategic points in Wray. Supplies from the Manchester Corporation pipeline were quickly brought into use to the villages except for Wray where a main was not sufficient. A temporary pipe was laid overground to bypass this length. Difficulty was experienced for some weeks to provide a wholesome supply due to bursts in the village of Wray. The public boiled drinking water until I was satisfied that the supply was satisfactory.

The Engineer and Surveyor obtained the services of the Army to help his own staff to completely dig out the tanks and filters at the sewage works which were silted. A temporary main was laid direct

to the river to sewer one half of the village. Chemical closets were used up to that time.

Special tanks of water and liberal supplies of disinfectant were obtainable for everyone when scrubbing out their homes which had been flooded from a few inches to eight feet.

Every house in the village was issued with a letter, part of which illustrated the Public Health hazards and precautions to be taken. Advice was given to numerous persons on Public Health and other matters. One and a half tons of foodstuffs were condemned.

Temporary housing and clothing were quickly forthcoming. Food and milk were brought to Wray where a communal kitchen and dining-room was made at the school.

I have just touched on the problems involved in such circumstances. The work involved afterwards takes many months of sorting out for such things as new septic tanks, damaged drains and private water supplies as well as house repairs.

In conclusion I would like to write that no one wants a disaster, but if there is one, all the people and services are one unit with one common object of restoring the normal life of the area in the shortest possible time. It is to everyone's credit that no illness was reported during this period when the risk was high.

TABLE 1

ALL VISITS DURING THE YEAR

Caravan Sites	22
Drainage	64
Food Hygiene	53
Housing	153
Infectious Diseases	6
Interviews and Other Visits	47
Licensed Premises	15
Milk Supply	64
Mobile Shops	3
Offices and Shops' Act	33
Public Health Act	9
Petroleum Regulations	19
Rodent Control... ..	22
Refuse Collection and Disposal	206
Improvement Grants	71
Schools	7
Water Supplies... ..	147
Shops' Act... ..	6
Diseases of Animals Act	2
<hr/>	
Total Number of Visits	949
<hr/>	
Flood Disaster	17 days

TABLE 2

Houses Provided during the Year—Newly Erected and conversions :

	TOTAL
(a) Council Houses	—
(b) Buildings Converted to Houses	—
(c) Private Houses... ..	113
(d) Mains Water Provided	84
(e) Private Water Supplies	—
(f) Connected to Sewer	105
(g) Connected to Septic Tank	8

TABLE 3

1. Inspections of Dwelling-houses during the Year

1. (a)	Total number of Dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	141
(b)	Number of Inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose	153
(c)	Number of Dwelling-houses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	116
2.	Total number of Dwelling-houses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit approx.	22

3. Unfit Houses Closed

	Houses closed	Displaced during year.	
		Persons	Families
(i) Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957	2	—	—
(ii) Under Sections 17 (3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	Nil	—	—
(iii) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18 Housing Act, 1957 ...	Nil	—	—

4. Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied

(i)	After informal action by Local Authority	28
(ii)	After formal notice under :	
	(a) Public Health Acts	Nil
	(b) Section 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	Nil
(iii)	Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	Nil

5. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957) ... Nil

6. Purchase of Houses by Agreement Nil

Virtually all dwellings within the district necessitating action under the Housing Acts for either closure or demolition have now been dealt with. Several properties concerned are still occupied due to shortage of the appropriate alternative accommodation, but it is hoped that the tenants of these dwellings will be rehoused in the near future.

An undetermined number of dwellings are, however, sub-standard, but not to the point of necessitating rehousing of the occupants. As well as requiring certain repairs these dwellings, mainly tenanted, usually lack any of the standard amenities such as baths, hot water, etc.

No statutory cases of overcrowding were reported during the year, the low standards laid down by the Housing Acts allowing for numerous occupants to reside in the smallest dwelling.

TABLE 4

1. Housing Act, 1949, and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 Improvement Grants

<i>Discretionary Grants</i>								Owner	
								Occupier	Tenanted
(i)	Number submitted by private individuals	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
(ii)	Number approved	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
(iii)	Work completed	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
(iv)	Additional separate dwellings included in (iii) above...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
(v)	Amount paid in grants...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£918	£310
(vi)	Average amount per house	...	...	...	...	...	...	£184	£310

2. House Purchase and Housing Act, 1949, Housing Act, 1964 and Amendments

<i>Standard Grants</i>								Owner	
								Occupier	Tenanted
(i)	Number submitted by private individuals	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1
(ii)	Number approved	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1
(iii)	Number refused	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil
(iv)	Number of dwellings improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2
(v)	Amount paid in grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	£941	£300
(vi)	Average grant per house	...	...	...	...	...	...	£117	£150

The number of applications for all types of grants received during 1967 is only half of the previous year. No applications from owners of tenanted properties have been received for Discretionary Grants, which may be due to the financial squeeze in the country.

My predecessor commenced a systematic survey of the district to ascertain those dwellings without standard amenities. I have been unable to continue that work owing to the flood disaster and other work.

TABLE 5

Refuse Collection and Disposal

Refuse collections were made from all parishes at an interval of 6 working days except during staff illness and holidays when delays were inevitable. The last four months of the year were chaotic. In the first instance the floods delayed collections for a few weeks and then when Foot and Mouth Disease was prevalent, no collections were possible where the vehicle was expected to leave the "county" roads. The men had their own supply of disinfectant and wherever possible, dustbins were brought to the vehicle.

The present collection fleet consists of two 16/20 cubic yard compression vehicles and one 16 cubic yard fore and aft tipper together with 10 cubic yard Karrier side loader which is held in reserve.

The present trend of building over 100 additional houses a year is showing a strain on the collection schedules, particularly in summer when increased collections are desirable. An addition of one extra workman would alleviate the collections falling so far behind during these months and also a good service can be given to the ratepayers over the rest of the year.

The central tip at Higher Addington, Nether Kellet, commenced in November, 1965. It was obvious to my predecessor and to myself that this quarry has only a short life. Mr. Lee made exhaustive enquiries for a new site and it was anticipated the eleven acres of old quarry on Caton Moor could be used by mid 1967. Legal details held up the acquisition of the land and consequently it is still not in use. The present tip is overloaded and other means of disposal, *e.g.*, use of Lancaster with Morecambe and Heysham combined tip, will have to be looked into.

The Whittington Parish Council tip is used by the fore and aft vehicle when in that area. It is too small for all the vehicles to use and has a limited life. The general public use the site and controlled tipping is difficult when large numbers of cars, fencing, trees, etc., are continually tipped.

TABLE 6

Salvage

The income from the sale of salvage during the year is shown

Description	T.	Cwt.	Q.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste paper	11	5	2	0	78	18	6
Ditto (Cardboard)...	10	9	2	0	62	17	0
Rags	11	0	0	0	6	12	0
Woollens	1	0	2	0	8	8	0
	33	15	2	0	£156	15	6

Waste paper is baled in a hand press by the Gardener/Handyman employed by the Council and he, together with all other collection staff is in receipt of a salvage bonus. In order to increase collections the bonus rate is 25% of all sales.

The contract for the sale of waster paper was renewed during the year and the prices obtained were lower than before. Efforts to obtain quotations from other buyers were met with polite refusals.

TABLE 7

Sewerage and Drainage

Details of present methods of sewage disposal in the various parishes are shown below, and I am indebted to Mr. D. H. Maud, the Engineer and Surveyor for this information :—

Arkholme, Borwick, Burrow and Cantsfield

There are no sewerage systems in these villages, but the majority of the properties are served by individual septic tank drainage.

Caton

The main centres of population of Caton and Brookhouse drain to a sewage treatment works situated near to the River Lune. A scheme for the extension of this works to cope with the overload caused by the new development has been prepared and is to be submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for their approval. In addition to providing new sedimentation tanks, humus tanks and a new filter, special consideration has been given to the method of de-watering the sewage sludge by mechanical means rather than by the more usual method of air-drying on sludge drying-beds. The machine which will be installed, will be capable of dealing with all the sludge from the extended works, and in addition, with sludge brought in from certain other works where drying is proving difficult.

Claughton

One small septic tank adopted by the Council many years ago serves the Fenwick Arms Hotel and the Old Rectory. A private disposal works serves a terrace of dwellings opposite the brickworks, and the majority of the remaining properties are drained to septic tanks.

Gressingham

No sewerage system is available but the majority of the dwellings have been modernised and drained to septic tanks.

Halton

The village is now served by two sewage treatment works viz. :— The original works situated near to the old railway station on the south bank of the River Lune which receives sewage from the eastern section of Halton, and the new works sited adjacent to the Bridging Camp on the north bank of the river taking sewage from the western half of the village.

This latter works also provides capacity for dealing with the sewage from 1,000 personnel on the camp itself, and came into operation in September, 1967.

Hornby

The village is served by a sewage disposal works on the south bank of the River Wenning, and is adequate to cope with present flows.

Ireby

No sewerage system is provided in this somewhat scattered parish and properties where modernised have been drained to individual septic tanks.

Nether Kellet and Over Kellet

Sewage systems and sewerage treatment works are provided in both villages and each works is now adequately dealing with the total population for which it was designed.

Lowgill

One small septic tank in the ownership of the Council serves several properties in the village centre.

Leck, Melling, Wrayton, Roeburndale, Tatham, Tunstall and Wennington

No sewerage systems are provided in these parishes, some being so sparsely populated in relation to their acreage as to preclude any possibility of such services being provided. Properties where modernised, have been provided with septic tanks.

Whittington

A new sewerage system and sewage treatment works has been provided for the village and this is working well. The foul sewage from all properties is taken to the works for treatment; surface water is drained to individual soakaways. No direct discharge from the works into the River Lune takes place, the effluent being taken to a large land drainage area sited between the works and the river.

Wray

The sewage treatment works which was opened in August, 1965, was badly damaged by the flood disaster in August, 1967, but was successfully reconstructed and restored to full operation by mid-October. Since that date the rebuilt filter has fully matured and the works effluent has once again reached a very high standard of purity.

Water Supplies

Mains water throughout the district is supplied by the Lune Valley Water Board and approximately 80% of the dwellings are connected.

The chief source of supply is obtained from Manchester Corporation's Thirlmere Aqueduct from which five tapplings have been made to serve the district.

Other local sources are used to serve the properties to Hornby, Wray, Claughton, Brookhouse and Lowgill and a number of properties in Quernmore use untreated water from one of the Board's reservoirs serving the City of Lancaster. Several properties on the boundaries of Lancaster obtain water from the Lancaster City mains and some farms in the Tatham area obtain mains water from Yorkshire.

Work has been completed to provide filtration plant to the Brookhouse supply and some water is now available from the River Lune abstraction scheme.

Some 160 new dwellings were connected during the year to mains water supply, mainly in the Halton, Hornby, Caton and Nether Kellet areas.

TABLE 8

The following figures are an estimate of the number of properties in each parish served by mains and private water supplies.

Parish	From Public Mains		Private Supplies	
	No. of Houses	Population Served	No. of Houses.	Population Served
Arkholme-with-Cawood ...	79	203	15	65
Borwick	51	137	1	4
Burrow-with-Burrow ..	44	125	7	17
Cantsfield	21	74	1	5
Caton-with-Littledale ...	944	2,676	42	126
Claughton	39	106	2	12
Gressingham	47	125	1	4
Halton-with-Aughton ...	736	2,177	4	16
Hornby-with-Farleton ...	201	506	2	9
Ireby	19	58	2	8
Nether Kellet	193	590	3	8
Over Kellet	186	589	14	40
Leck	55	168	5	17
Melling-with-Wrayton ...	70	215	—	—
Quernmore	95	300	88	282
Roeburndale	—	—	21	80
Tatham	57	183	58	206
Tunstall	29	73	5	15
Wennington	43	140	1	4
Whittington	83	240	19	56
Wray-with-Botton	130	396	18	76
Total Whole District ...	3,122	9,081	310	1,050

TABLE 9

Samples of Water submitted for Biological Examination

	Total	Laboratory Report	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Borwick... ..	6	6	—
Brookhouse	17	10	7
Caton	12	12	—
Hornby	19	16	3
Halton	4	4	—
Regional	3	3	—
Kellets	9	9	—
Lowgill	6	6	—
Quernmore	3	2	1
Wray and District Floods ...	55	40	15
	134	108	26

Some difficulty was experienced during the year with the Brookhouse supply. A large percentage of samples were unsatisfactory and complaints were received of discoloured water.

The reservoir is not completed although the filter house is. This plant is designed to operate automatically but was not in operation as such during the year. The Lune Valley Water Board took immediate steps to remedy the unsatisfactory conditions and at one time were approached to install a portable chlorination plant to a main to safeguard the supply.

The supply to Quernmore is always suspect due to the fact that the water is supplied untreated to the users thereof.

Private Water Supplies

Ten samples were taken from private water supplies during the year.

There are approximately 310 dwellings in the district using water from private sources, and the majority of them are isolated farmhouses where public water will never be supplied, or at least not in the foreseeable future. Where milk herds are kept, the water supplies to the farm are checked for bacteriological quality by the various Government bodies concerned, and sampling of private water supplies has, therefore, been limited during the year to private houses, etc.

Where application for grant aid under the Housing Acts is made in respect of dwellings on private water supplies, the approval thereof is now made conditional to the supply either being brought up to the necessary standard, or for filters to be provided.

MILK SUPPLIES

There are approximately 34 producer-retailers of milk in the district and some half-dozen registered dealers. Several shops in the area are also registered for the sale of milk, these being mainly pasteurised supplies from the main dairies.

Routine sampling of raw milk supplies was commenced during the year for the statutory tests. Following the receipt of circulars from the Ministry of Health regarding the future procedure for sampling herds from which raw milk was sold, regular sampling from all known producer-retailers, and retailers in the area was commenced. Sampling now takes place at regular two-monthly intervals.

A total of 57 samples were submitted during the year for examination. Of these samples 4 were positive to the Milk Ring Test for presence of *Brucella Abortus*, and one to the guinea-pig test.

Only one herd was involved with positive results to the guinea-pig test and the one cow affected was removed from the herd and sold.

TABLE 10

FOOD SHOPS AND CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS

The total number of food premises within the area is 76 details of which are given below :—

General Grocers and Provision Dealers	...	...	...	23
Green-grocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	2
Meat Shops	...	...	...	5
Bakers and/or Confectioners	...	...	...	3
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	3
Shops selling mainly Confectionery, Minerals, etc.	...	...	...	8
Licensed Premises, Clubs, Canteens, Cafes, etc....	...	...	...	31
Others	...	...	...	1

Of the above premises, 31 are registered for the sale of ice-cream and 5 for the sale of cooked meats.

The pre-packing of foodstuffs and the opening of mini-supermarkets has spread to the rural areas of Lunesdale bringing with it more modern methods of food display and storage. Deep freeze and

refrigerators are common in most shops and in the more sophisticated stores refrigerated counter units are available for the storage of cooked meats, pies, etc.

It is hoped that the present general high standard of food premises will be maintained in the future not only because of the legal requirements of the Food and Drugs Act, but also through a genuine desire of the retailer to provide good sound food to his customers.

TABLE 11

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

	No. of Registered Premises	No. receiving a General Inspection	No. of Exemptions
Offices	6	1	—
Retail Shops	22	14	—
Wholesale Premises	—	—	—
Catering Establishments	10	6	—
Fuel Storage Depots	1	1	—
	39	22	—

Number of Visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises : 33.

Designed to improve working conditions of employees in offices, shops and other sundry premises, the above Act gives the local authority wide powers to ensure the provision of adequate lighting, heating, ventilation, sanitary accommodations, drinking-water and first aid equipment. Prevention of accidents is also covered by detailed legislation requiring such things as guards to machinery, stair-cases, floor openings, etc.

There are 39 registered premises in the Lunesdale Rural Area, and of these 22 were inspected during the year. The majority of establishments were fully in compliance with the requirements of the Act.

TABLE 12

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Part 1 of the Act

1. *Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).*

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	No. of Written Notices	Occu- piers Prose- cuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	13	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	28	—	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	—	—	—	—
Total	41	—	—	—

2. *Cases in which Defects were found:* Nil.

Part VIII of the Act—Out work.

There are no registered outworkers in the district.

TABLE 13

RODENT CONTROL

Rodent control is carried out on a part-time basis by the foreman in control of the refuse collection services.

Contract services to farms and business premises are available at modest cost but despite this factor only 52 premises in the district take advantage of this service.

Eradication of rats and mice from private households is carried out free of charge. Regular baiting of Council's properties including sewage works and tips is carried out. It was found that the regular treatment of both the tips was not as effective as it should have been. A change of poison was made and they were treated with zinc phosphide and bread mash. Routine test baiting has recommenced with no evidence of rats being present.

Action relating to rodent control during the year ended 31st December, 1967.

	Non-Agri- cultural	Agri- cultural
(1) No. of properties	3064	481
(2) No. of properties inspected	68	36
(3) No. of properties found to be in- fested by :—		
Rats : major	—	—
minor	51	29
Mice : major	—	—
minor	17	7
No. of infested properties	68	36

Treatment of the Council's sewers was carried out during the year in October.

Agricultural visits were discontinued during the Foot and Mouth disease period. The Ministry of Agriculture treated affected farms before and after slaughtering took place. There are signs that because of the few months when no treatments were carried out, there may be an increase of the population.

CARAVANS

There are 34 registered caravan sites in the district containing a total of 265 caravans at the peak holiday periods of mid-summer. Of this total of 265 caravans some 44 are on residential sites and occupied during the whole of the year.

The main sites in the district are as follows :—

Scarthwaite, Crook o' Lune	100	Seasonal
Wegber Quarry, Capernwray	45	Seasonal
Intack Farm, Nether Kellet	36	Seasonal
Greyhound Hotel Site, Halton	19	Residential

The remaining 65 caravans are situated on small sites with up to 5 caravans each and numerous other sites, with individual caravans.

On all sites of over 5 caravans conditions are specified in accordance with model standards, based on those issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. Smaller sites are required to conform with a lower standard, covering water supply, sanitary accommodation and refuse disposal facilities.

In the main the sites within the district give few difficulties, and are in full compliance with the conditions specified in their licences.

Some itinerant camping in tents does take place from time to time, but there are no regular sites in use within the district.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

The provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, confer powers on the local authority to prevent or minimise the pollution of the atmosphere from smoke emitted from domestic and industrial chimneys.

Industry in Lunesdale is concentrated in the main in the western end of the district, and observations have been made during the year on emissions from smoke stacks serving the main industrial premises. No contraventions of the regulations were noted but several routine visits were made to boiler plant as a precautionary measure.

No smoke control orders have been made or considered by the Council, and indeed with the exception of the parishes of Caton and Halton, are not necessary in an area where the population is spread as thinly as 0.21 to the acre. It might well be that with the continued growth of Caton and Halton some form of smoke control will be necessary in the future.

SWIMMING BATHS

There are no public swimming baths in the area, but several private pools do exist at Leck, Tunstall and Gressingham. The pool at Leck is used on occasions by school-children from a nearby village.

HAIRDRESSING ESTABLISHMENTS

There are no byelaws governing the standards of hygiene of hairdressing establishments in the area, although powers are contained in the Public Health Act, 1961, to enable the Council to make them.

Most establishments are, however, visited regularly for inspection under the Shops Act, 1950, or the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, and on all occasions have been found to be satisfactory.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are no offensive trades carried on in the district.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES

There are none in the district.

CANAL BOATS

There are no canal boats passing through the district as defined by the Public Health Act, 1936. Pleasure craft, however, do use the canal that passes through the parishes of Borwick and Over Kellet but these are exempt from any legislation. In the event of any of this type of craft being moored on a permanent basis they would then come under the scope of the Planning and Public Health Acts.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT

Action can now be taken against excessive noise either by the local authority or by a group of at least three citizens affected by the noise.

AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956

This Act enables local authorities to require the provision of suitable and sufficient sanitary accommodation for employees on farms, etc.

Inspections under this legislation are made when premises are visited for such matters as milk sampling and routine checks on water supply, etc.

SCHOOLS

There are 15 schools in the district and most of these were visited during the year. Seven establishments are connected to the main sewer and seven to private works, the remaining one being without proper drainage facilities.

The one remaining school without proper toilet facilities—Tatham—is to be closed in the near future.

Fourteen schools are provided with mains water, and one at Quernmore is served with a private supply. In the case of the Quernmore school adequate treatment by modern plant is provided and on all occasions when sampled the water was bacteriologically satisfactory.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOOD) ORDER 1957

During the year, the four registered premises have discontinued boiling pig swill. Only one of the four discontinued when renewal of licence was refused.

